

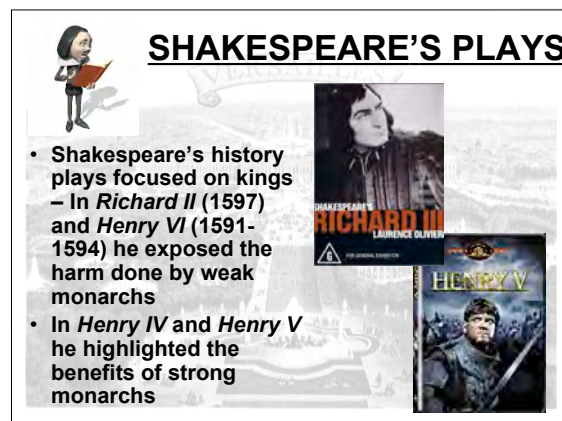
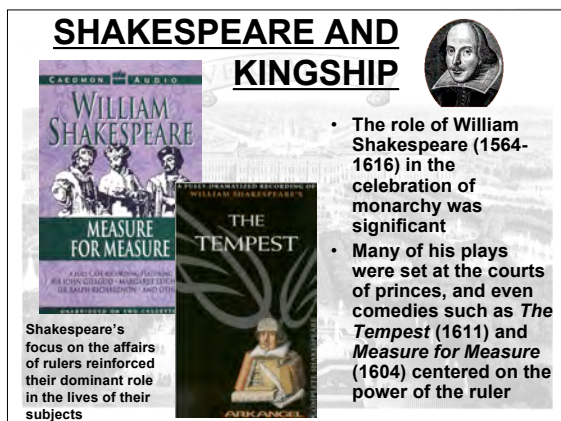
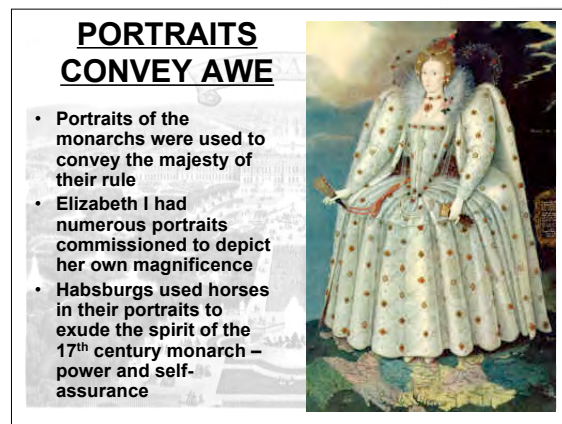


THE RISE OF THE ROYAL STATE



The era of Absolutism was an era of increased power for the king and his court

- The religious and dynastic wars that dominated the 17th century had a profound effect upon western Europe
- The demand for more centralized states meant more and more power for the monarch and correspondingly less influence of traditional sites of powers like the towns and nobles



SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES



- Shakespeare's tragedies served to expose the personal flaws of leaders and the effect those flaws had on the world
- In *Macbeth* (1606), the flaw was ambition as Macbeth killed to become king and kept killing to remain one
- In *Hamlet* (1602), the tragic flaw was indecision as the Prince of Denmark failed to act decisively



DIVINE RULE

- In the 17th century, Monarchs embraced the concept of "Divine Right" – transforming the notion of a king treating their kingdoms and subjects as personal property to the idea that the rulers embodied their nation and were imbued by God to rule

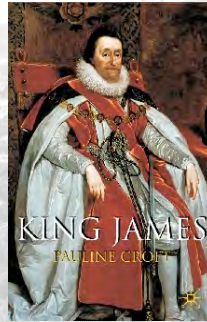


MONARCHY AND LAW

- The political theory of Divine Right of Kings held that the institution of monarchy had been created by God and that the king functioned as God's representative on earth



KING JAMES I AND DIVINE RIGHT



- One clear statement of divine right theory was written by King James VI of Scotland, who later became King James I of England
- In the *True Law of Free Monarchies* (1598), James reasoned that God had placed kings on earth to rule and He alone would judge them in heaven

BODIN AGREED



- The notion of divine right was not controversial at the time
- Many agreed, including French political theorist Jean Bodin in his book, *The Six Books of the Commonwealth*
- He wrote that kings had the right to impose laws on subjects without their consent

THE ROYAL COURT EXPANDS

- The day-to-day affairs of the modern state had expanded beyond the capacity of any monarch to handle
- Expanding the court helped monarchs run the state, but was also one way in which monarchs controlled potential rivals within the aristocracy
- Those courtiers formed "Royal councils" (leading officeholders who advised the monarch) that assumed greater and greater power and influence



MONARCHS CHOSE A FAVORITE

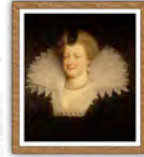


Portrait of Count-Duke Olivares, circa 1638

- The monarch appointed, promoted, and dismissed officeholders at will
- Most monarchs choose a single individual to act as best friend, right-hand man, and hired gun
- Some favorites, like Cardinal Richelieu of France and Spain's Count-Duke Olivares, were able to transform themselves into chief ministers complete with a political philosophy and vision of government

LOUIS XIII'S (AND HIS MOM'S) FAVORITE: RICHELIEU

- Cardinal Richelieu (1585-1642) was born a noble of minor distinction and trained for law and then became a Cardinal based on family connections in 1622
- Through his participation in the meeting of the Estates-General in 1614 he won the approval of Louis XIII's mom – Queen Marie de Medicis



RICHELIEU AMASSES FORTUNE, WEATHERS PLOTS



- Richelieu became a duke and amassed the largest private fortune in all of France
- However, he never enjoyed a particularly close relationship with Louis XIII and in 1630, Marie de Medicis turned against him and nearly drove him out of office
- His last years were filled with suppressing plots against his life

KING PHILIP IV'S FAVORITE: OLIVARES

- Like Richelieu, Count-Duke Olivares (1587-1645) was born into a lesser noble family
- By age 20, he was a courtier with a title, a college grad and had amassed a large fortune
- He soon became the favorite of Spanish King Philip IV and used this closeness to gain appointments to the court for his family members



OLIVARES ATTEMPTS TO CENTRALIZE POWER



Downtrodden Spanish soldier

- Olivares attempted to further the process of centralizing royal power
- However, his plan for a nationally recruited and financed army ended in disaster
- His policies mired the Spanish in wars throughout the early 17th century and he was eventually dismissed in 1643 and died two years later exhausted and mentally insane

CHARLES I'S FAVORITE: BUCKINGHAM

- England's Duke of Buckingham (1592-1628) was not of noble birth but he was handsome and charming
- He used his charm to first gain the attention of Queen Anne, James I's wife, and his rise was meteoric
- His reform of the English naval administration was a success, but he found enemies at every turn



BUCKINGHAM ACCUMULATES POWER, THEN IS KILLED



- The Duke's position as the King's favorite did not change after James I death
- He became the Chief Minister of Charles I and some have said he was one of the most powerful men of England between 1618-1628
- In 1628, a disgruntled naval officer assassinated the Duke and King Charles I wept openly upon hearing the news

CENTRALIZING GOVERNMENTS: LEGALLY



- One of the chief means by which kings and councilors expanded the authority of the state was through the legal system
- As legal experts and the demands for legal services increased, royal law courts expanded
- For example in France, the *Parlement of Paris*, the main law court of the state, became a powerful institution that competed with courtiers for the right to advise the monarch



Members of the Parlement of Paris were known as the *Nobility of the Robe*

MORE "LEGALEASE"



- In Spain, the *letrados* (noble lawyers) were the foundation of royal government
- Formal legal training was a requirement for many of the administrative posts in Spain
- Members of all of Spain's social classes used the royal courts to settle disputes
- The expansion of a centralized system of justice thus joined together the interests of subjects and monarchy

ENGLAND'S LEGAL SYSTEM



- In England, central courts (located in the royal palace of Westminster) grew in numbers while the lawyers and judges increased their power
- The lawyers and judges were especially active in the House of Commons
- Justices of the Peace that presided over local courts were given power by the crown to hear and settle minor cases



As the system of justice centralized, judges power grew

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION GROWS



Many intendants served as tax collectors

- The monarchs needed officials to enforce royal policies locally
- By the 17th century, the French monarchy began to rely on new central officials known as *intendants* to perform many of the tasks of provincial governors
- Richelieu greatly expanded their role in royal government

WAR LEADS TO CENTRALIZATION

- More than any other factor, war propelled the consolidation of the state
- War taxation was a constant of the 17th century European nation
- As much as half of the entire revenue collected went to war
- As one observer noted, "There can be no peace without arms, no arms without money, and no money without taxation"



LOWER CLASSES CAN'T SUPPORT WAR

Taxation



- The inability of the lower orders of European society to finance a century of warfare was clear
- In Spain and France much of the wealth was beyond the reach of traditional royal taxation
- The nobility and many of the important towns had tax exemptions
- The financial crisis that the European wars provoked resulted in an expansion of state taxation

Commodities

STATES SEARCH FOR REVENUE



The Taille was a tax on basic commodities

- In France, for example, royal expenditures rose 60% during the first two decades of the 17th century, while the yield from the *taille* remained constant
- The crown was forced to look for additional revenue
- Selling offices and then taxing those offices (*paulette*) was one solution
- The *paulette* allowed the office holder to sell or bequeath the office as desired
- By the early 1620s, revenue from the sale of offices amounted to 1/3rd of the crown's income

SPAIN: A PAIN IN THE TAX

- As the greatest military power in Europe, Spain had the largest military budget, and thus the most extensive system of taxation
- Despite the influx of gold and silver, Spain fell short of the needed revenue
- In 1590, Philip II introduced the *milliones*, a tax on consumption
- The *milliones* taxed meat, wine, and oil and impacted the poor more than anyone

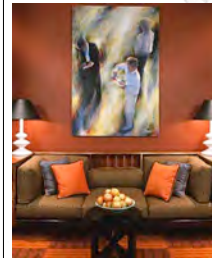


The *milliones* taxed the basic elements of the Spanish diet



WINE

TAXATION IN ENGLAND

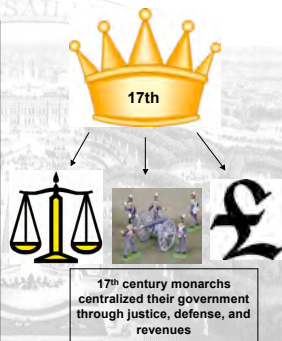


Unlike the Spanish *milliones*, the *impositions* impacted those that could afford it

- Wars with Ireland in the 1590s and Spain between 1588-1604 depleted reserves that the crown had obtained when Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries
- Disastrous wars against France and Spain in the 1620s initiated a need for additional revenue
- Customs duties, or *impositions*, became a lucrative source of income for the king
- *Impositions* were taxes on luxury import goods and impacted the merchant and urban classes

THE 17TH CENTURY MONARCHIES SOLIDIFY

- The king's authority came from God, but his power from the people
- Throughout the 17th century monarchs solidified their position by administering justice, assembling armies, and raising revenues through taxation
- Furthermore, Europeans began to identify themselves as citizens of a nation and to distinguish themselves in relation to other nations

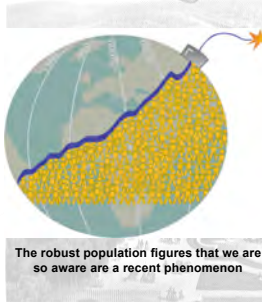


SUBJECTS FEEL THE SQUEEZE

- The growth of central government came at the expense of local rights and privileges formerly held by institutions such as the church and towns and individuals
- Many upset urban and rural subjects rioted to protest grain prices, increased taxes, and local institutions inefficiency
- By the 1640s rebellion was seen throughout the continent and in England



17TH CENTURY POPULATION DECLINE



- Europeans lived more precariously in the 17th century than any other period since the Black Death
- Population decline in Spain, Italy and especially Germany (30 Years' War) was acute
- Northwestern Europe suffered greatly particularly in the 1st half of the century

CAUSE OF POPULATION DECLINE

- Surprisingly, the hardships of war represented a small component of the overall European population decline
- However, the indirect effects of war – the negative impact on agriculture and the disease associated with early modern warfare
- Spain lost over a million people before mid-century while outbreaks of the plague in 1625 and 1665 hit England



Barren fields and disease were main causes of population decline



PEASANTS HIT HARD

- All sectors of European economy, from agriculture to trade, stagnated or declined in the 17th century
- Not surprisingly, peasants were hit the hardest
- Tens of thousands died during the two great subsistence crises in the late 1620s and 1640s
- Plague, frost, and floods and rising taxes combined to devastate peasants across Europe

PEASANTS REVOLT ACROSS EUROPE

- A series of peasant revolts in France in the late 1630s focused on increased taxes
- Revolts followed a pattern: a local tax official was murdered, peasant militia was organized, rebels forced temporary concessions, ended with a reimposition of order by the state



Nu-Pieds – "the barefooted" – rose up in France in protest of the salt tax

PALERMO UPRISING



The most spectacular popular uprising occurred in Spanish-occupied Italy. In 1647, the city of Palermo exploded under the pressure of a bad harvest, rising food prices and relentless taxation

- Women rioted over bread prices and soon the entire city was in revolt
- For a while they achieved the abolition of Spanish taxation on food, but their gains were short-lived and the revolt was crushed

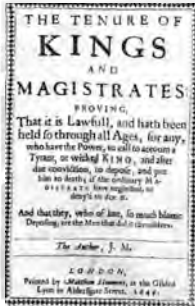
RESISTANCE THEORY

- While Luther and Calvin preached a doctrine of passive obedience to civil authority, others like Philippe Duplessis-Mornay argued that the king who violated law could be resisted
- His book, *A Defense of Liberty Against Tyrants* (1579), implied that a oppressive monarch was not ruling by divine right



Duplessis-Mornay articulated the conditions by which resistance to royal authority could occur

MILTON OUTLINES “COVENANT” THEORY



- English poet John Milton spoke of a covenant between ruler and ruled in his book, *The tenure of Kings and Magistrates* (1649)
- Milton wrote in defense of the English revolution that the king in his coronation oath promised to uphold the laws of the land and rule for the benefit of his subjects
- The subjects in turn promised to obey
- Failure by either side to meet obligations broke that contract

CATALONIA AND THE FRONDE



The aristocratic revolt (Fronde) in France meant rebellion was not limited to the peasantry

- Two 17th century revolts reflected the new rebellion theories
- In 1640, Catalonia (eastern Spain) resisted attempts to be consolidated into the Spanish provinces
- In France an aristocratic rebellion over taxation directly threatened the authority of the state
- The *Fronde*, as it was known, accomplished little except that it demonstrated that the French aristocracy remained an independent force in politics
- Both the Catalonia revolt and the Fronde revealed the fragile state of the absolute state

MONARCHS SEEK GREATER CONTROL



Absolute rule responded to mid-century threats

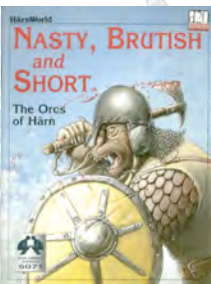
- Mid-17th century European rebellions did provide a temporary check to royal power but also compelled monarchs to strengthen their power
- By the second half of the 17th century, effective government was the byword of the royal state – absolutism was on the rise

THE NATURE OF ABSOLUTE MONARCHY



- The greatest proponent of absolute rule was English author Thomas Hobbes
- His book, *The Leviathan* (1651), Hobbes argued that before civil society formed, humans lived in a savage state of nature, “in a war of every man against every man”
- Without government man was condemned to a life that was “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short”
- The solution? Absolute rule!

HOBBS ADVOCATES ABSOLUTISM



According to Hobbes, without a strong government man would live in chaos

- To escape the “savage state of nature,” individuals pooled their power and granted it to a ruler
- For Hobbes it was simple; rulers agreed to rule and subjects agreed to obey
- When the contract was intact, people ceased to live in a state of nature; when it was broken, they returned to it

EUROPE EMBRACES ABSOLUTE RULE



Absolute Monarchy was viewed as a stable alternative to arbitrary rule

- With some notable exceptions, Europe in the later 17th century embraced absolute rule as not only a necessity but an ideal
- The consolidation of power in the hands of the divinely ordained monarch who ruled according to the principles of laws and justice was seen as the perfect form of government
- Hobbes was thrilled . . .

BOSSUET EXTOLLS VIRTUE OF DIVINE RIGHT RULE



- Another proponent of absolutism was French Bishop Jacques Bossuet
- He believed the absolute ruler ruled in the interest of the people
- According to Bossuet, "the prince is the public person, the whole state is included in him, the will of the people is enclosed within his won"

FEATURES OF ABSOLUTE RULE

- The main features of absolute monarchy were designed to extend royal control
- Courts grew larger and more lavish to enhance the glory of the monarchy while controlling noble ambition
- Representative institutions were weakened or dismantled
- The military was expanded and made an integral part of the machinery of government
- Censorship was employed to repress opposition at every turn



Louis XIV said, "L'état, c'est moi" — and he meant to keep it that way

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR



Any monarch following the 40-year reign of the legendary virgin Queen Elizabeth I was bound to face difficulty

- A severe challenge to monarchical authority took place in England in the 17th century
- Despite peace and relative economic stability, England resisted absolute rule in the early 17th century
- After James I succeeded Elizabeth I, critics emerged to question his ability to rule England (he was Scottish)

JAMES I'S RULE MET WITH DISAPPOINTMENT

- James I was accused of favoring his Scottish countrymen in appointments to the royal court
- Financial and political turmoil further diminished his approval among Britons
- The Parliament controlled taxation in England and therefore often vexed the monarchs ability to raise money



CHARLES I TAKES OVER

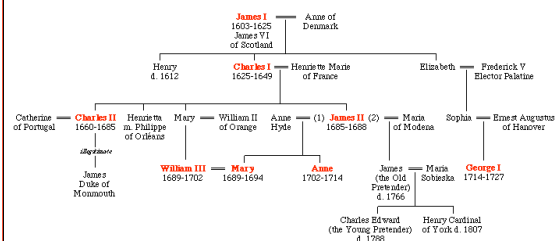


Charles I
1625-1649

- Since Parliament controlled the purse strings, they demanded political reform in exchange for passing tax bills
- In 1628, during the reign of Charles I, Parliament reiterated several traditional English rights including freedoms from arbitrary arrest, nonparliamentary taxes, and confiscation of property

The House of Stuart

by Ed Sheehan



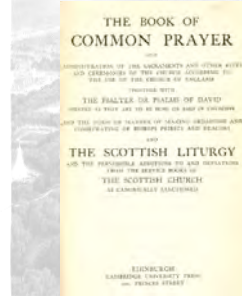
Tudors ruled in England during the 15th and 16th centuries, while Stuarts ruled in the 17th century

RELIGIOUS ISSUES COMPLICATE POLITICS

- Throughout England demands to reform the English church were heard
- One of the most contentious issues involved English Puritans demanding the end of the system of hierarchy of archbishops and bishops in the church
- Puritans wanted to remove all remnants of the Catholic church from the church of England



SCOTTISH PRAYER BOOK IMPOSED, RIOTS RESULT



- King Charles I and Archbishop William Laud wanted to establish a more consistent divine service in the kingdom, and to that end they introduced the new Scottish book of prayer in 1637
- The resulting riots were put down by Scottish troops as Charles I regarded an attack on the church as an attack on the monarchy

CHARLES I CALLS ON PARLIAMENT

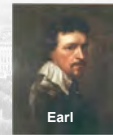
Long Parliament
1640-1653



- When Charles I needed funds to repel Scottish troops from England, he called on Parliament in November of 1640 (this Parliament was known as the *Long Parliament* because they met for nearly 13 years)
- The Parliament refused to grant Charles I money until he address their grievances

LONG PARLIAMENT FLEXES THEIR MUSCLES

- The Long Parliament won many concessions from Charles I, including mandatory Parliament meetings at least once every 3 years, due process in common law would be observed, and the ancient taxes that the crown had revived would be abolished
- To show they were serious, Parliament tried and executed Charles's leading political adviser, the Earl of Strafford, and imprisoned Archbishop William Laud



CHARLES LOSES PATIENCE

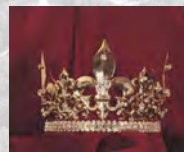
- By the end of 1641, Charles's patience had worn thin
- Parliament had no intention of providing him the funding he wanted and they had begun negotiating with the Scottish themselves
- In the summer of 1642, Charles fled London having declared the leaders of Parliament rebels and traitors
- The English Civil War had begun



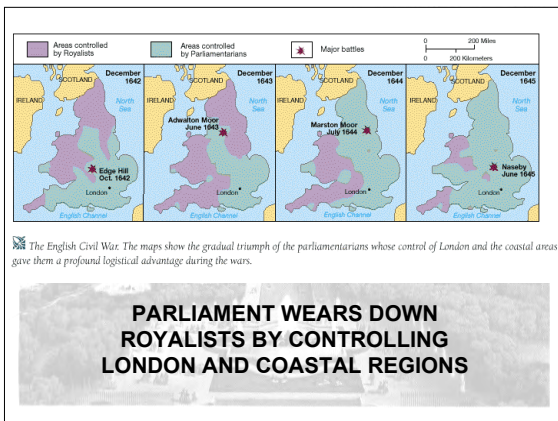
PARLIAMENT VS. THE KING



vs.



- Parliament believed it was fighting to defend their religion, their liberties, and the rule of law
- Royalists believed they were fighting to defend their monarch, their church, and social stability



PARLIAMENT PREVAILS

- After 3 years of inconclusive fighting, Parliament won a decisive victory at Naseby (1645)
- The king was in captivity, bishops had been abolished, a Presbyterian church had been established, and severe limits were put on royal power
- However, the king had no intention of surrendering his religion or his authority
- Despite the Parliamentary victory, they could not rule with the king
- The war left many questions unanswered

MANY FACTIONS WANT SAY IN GOVERNMENT

- In the Civil War the Parliament had help from the Scots and from various governors of London, and so-called Independents who desired a more decentralized church
- Each of these factions had their own objectives in a final settlement of the war
- Charles I happily played both sides against the middle

Parliament was walking a tightrope after the war and Charles was willing to let them fall

CHARLES KIDNAPPED, MILITARY TAKES CONTROL

- In June 1647, soldiers kidnapped the king and demanded Parliament pay their arrears, protect them, and recognize their service
- The Civil War had now become a military revolution
- Military forces under the control of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell crushed the last vestige of royal resistance and seized control of Parliament

CHARLES I BEHEADED

- When the Parliament was subsequently purged of those who did not support the army, the remaining parliamentary members (called the "Rump Parliament") brought the king to trial for crimes against his subjects, and executed him on January 30, 1649

HIS MAJESTY KING CHARLES I. PASSED THROUGH THIS HALL AND OUT OF A WINDOW NEARLY OVER THIS TABLE TO THE SCAFFOLD IN WHITEHALL WHERE HE WAS BEHEADED ON 30th JANUARY 1649

COMMONWEALTH DECLARED

- After the execution, England was declared a Commonwealth
- The monarchy and House of Lords was abolished
- England was to be governed by what was left of the House of Commons
- Within four years, Oliver Cromwell, with the support of the army's senior officers, forcibly seized control



Cromwell quickly dissolved the Rump and became the leader of the revolutionary government

OLIVER CROMWELL



Cromwell refused the title of monarch, believing the authority should rest in the Parliament

- Cromwell was given the title of *Lord Protector* was to rule along side a freely elected Parliament and an administrative council known as the *Council of State*
- A devout Puritan, Cromwell held the revolutionary government together through the force of his personality
- He believed God's hand was helping England move toward a glorious future

THE NEW MODEL ARMY

- Members of the New Model Army were well-disciplined and were promoted on merit
- For the first time it became possible for working-class men to become army officers
- He recruited men who, like him, held strong Puritan views and the Army went into battle singing psalms, convinced that God was on their side



THE REVOLUTION DIES WITH CROMWELL



The Stuart Restoration 1660

- When Cromwell died in 1658, the revolution fell apart
- The military again intervened by dismissing the recently elected Parliament and calling for the restoration of the monarchy
- Soon after, the Stuarts were restored in the person of Charles II

EFFECTS OF 20 YEARS OF CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND

- As a result of 20 years of turmoil and revolution, the Parliament became a permanent part of civil government
- Royal control of taxation and religion were curtailed
- England was a reformed Protestant state
- Absolute monarchy had become constitutional monarchy with the threat of revolution still looming



THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION



James II

- The threats of revolution proved viable when James II (1685-1688) came to the throne
- A declared Catholic, James II used his power to promote Catholics to high positions
- When he attempted to pack the new Parliament with Catholics, leading Protestants began negotiations with William, Prince of Orange, husband of Mary Stuart, James eldest daughter

WILLIAM LANDS FORCES IN ENGLAND

- In 1688, William landed forces in England
- With little support, James II flees to France
- With the throne vacant, William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England
- With little bloodshed, the event came to be known as the *Glorious Revolution*



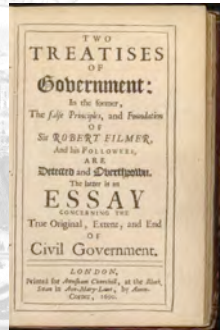
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

- The *Declaration of Rights* was created in 1689 and presented to William and Mary before they took the throne
- The Declaration reasserted many of the Parliamentary gains made over the last half century
- Additionally, the *Toleration of Act* (1689) granted religious freedom to nearly all Protestant groups
- The liberties and rights of the subject and sovereign were in balance



LOCKE COUNTERS HOBBS

- Locke was an English theorist who was closely tied to the English Revolution
- His ideas of resistance lent credibility to the revolt
- In his influence work, *The Two Treatises on Civil Government*, he developed the "contract theory" of government



LOCKE INFLUENCES OTHERS

- For Locke, society was a contract between rulers and subjects whereby the power to rule is offset by the protection of natural rights
- When rulers acted arbitrarily, they were to be disposed by their subjects (preferably peacefully)
- Later, Locke's ideas were incorporated during the American Revolution and has impacted many other western nations



TIMELINE 17th CENTURY ENGLAND

The accession of James I and the end of the war with Spain
 Queen Elizabeth dies 1603 (Tudor)
 The Stuarts 1603 - 1713
 The Gunpowder Plot 1605
 New colonies and trading posts 1607
 King James' Bible 1611
 Sailing of the Mayflower 1620
 Charles I and Parliament 1625 - 1640
 Prayer Book riots, National Covenant and Bishops' Wars 1637 - 1638
 Irish Rebellion 1641
 English Civil War 1642
 Charles I's surrender and execution 1649
 Cromwell and the Commonwealth 1649 - 1660
 Charles II and the restoration of the monarchy 1660
 'Glorious' Revolution 1688
 William of Orange, Mary II and the Declaration of Rights 1689
 John Locke's *Two Treatises* Published 1690



ABSOLUTISM IN THE EAST: FREDERICK SHOWS THE WAY



- Frederick William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg-Prussia (1640-1688), was one of the European leaders who made the most effective use of the techniques of absolutism
- In 1640, he inherited a loose collection of territories devastated by the Thirty Years' War and turned it into an robust state with a strong, discipline army and effective bureaucracy

FREDERICK AND HIS ARMY

- From his experience as a youth, Frederick William, the Great Elector, was convinced a strong army and a viable revenue base to support that army, were critical elements of state building
- When he inherited Prussia in 1640 – he had neither
- An army of 2,500 with territories that had no tradition of military taxation



Frederick was not impressed when he surveyed his troops in 1640

FREDERICK WILLIAM CREATES STRONG ARMY

- After successfully introducing an excise tax, Frederick William created one of the most capable standing armies of the age
- A highly disciplined force, the new army was the model of efficiency as the government created a department to oversee all of the details including; housing, supplies, training and taxation
- Frederick was also able to create a highly effective state bureaucracy



PETER THE GREAT TRANSFORMS RUSSIA



- The Russian Tsar Peter I (1682-1725) was enamored with the west at an early age; the technology, the culture, the military, the food, the fashion, etc.
- He launched a campaign to westernize Russia including putting the church under state control
- He ordered men to shave their beards, he lauded the benefits of dentistry, and he promoted wine and new food products

PETER MODERNIZES ARMY

- Peter's greatest reforms were military
- He quickly modernized his military in hopes of reestablishing Russian control in the Baltic ports
- He created military schools, introduced conscription, promoted based on merit, and brought technology from the west



By the end of Peter's reign in 1725, the Russian monarchy was among the strongest in Europe

PETER GOES AFTER SWEDES, WINS

- His first efforts at dislodging the Swedes from the Baltic region were not successful
- However, through perseverance and preparation, Peter achieved his ambitions in 1709 with a victory over the Swedes at the Battle of Poltava
- After that victory, Russia gradual replaced Sweden as the dominant power in the Baltic

Battle of Poltava as painted by Denis Martens the Younger in 1726



The Expansion of Russia under Peter the Great. Peter added vital territory on the Baltic Sea to the vast Russian empire.

THE ORIGINS OF FRENCH ABSOLUTISM



- Nowhere in Europe was absolutism so successful as in France
- Its origins can be found in Louis XIII's rule (1610-1643)
- The young king was only 8 years-old when he assumed power and he grew into his role under the tutelage of Cardinal Richelieu
- It was Cardinal Richelieu's vision that the greatness of France depended on royal power (read absolutism)

RAISON D'ETAT

- Richelieu, the chief minister for Louis XIII, preached a doctrine of *raison d'etat* – reason of the state – the subordination of all else to the needs and wants of the state
- Richelieu sought to eliminate all threats to royal power including Huguenots, nobles, and local governors



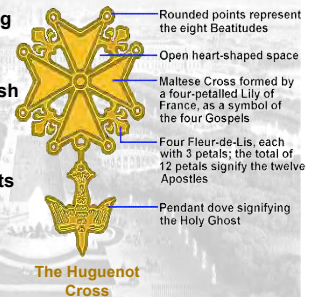
RICHELIEU SUBDUES NOBLES



- Richelieu insisted on no internal threats to royal dominance
- The nobles were the most difficult to subdue because of their long tradition of independence
- The ancient nobility (the *nobility of the sword*) and the new nobility (*nobility of the robe* – lawyers and state officials) were limited by Richelieu's appointment of local officials and intendants who brought more regions under direct royal control

RICHELIEU GOES AFTER HUGUENOTS

- Richelieu was less interested in challenging the Huguenots religion than their autonomy
- In 1627, when the English sent a force to aid the Huguenots against the government, Richelieu abolished the Huguenots privileges altogether
- They were allowed to maintain their religion, but not their special status



RICHELIEU AND LOUIS XIII



- Louis XIII and Richelieu died within six months of each other in 1642 and 1643
- Richelieu's aggressive policies curbed the nobility and precipitated the Fronde (aristocratic tax rebellion)
- Both of the above had a profound impact on the new King – Louis XIV who would "domesticate" and pacify the nobles like no other absolute monarch

MAZARIN AND LOUIS XIV



← The King's powerful mentor, Cardinal Mazarin

Portrait of a young King Louis XIV



- Like his father, Louis XIV came to the throne as a kid (5 years-old in 1643)
- He was tutored by Cardinal Jules Mazarin (1602-1661), Richelieu's successor as chief minister
- A gambler by nature, Mazarin died with the largest personal fortune ever amassed by a French citizen
- Mazarin was an excellent administrator who learned well from his predecessor

LOUIS'S MONEY MAN: COLBERT

- Louis XIV had a dynamic Financial Minister – Jean-Baptiste Colbert
- Louis credits Colbert with the building of the French Navy, reforming legal codes, and the establishment of the National Academies of Culture
- Colbert turned French debt into surplus without raising taxes



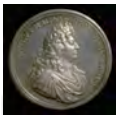
Until Louis embarked on a series of costly wars, Colbert had the French state solvent

LOUIS'S WAR MAN: LOUVOIS

- In matters of war, Louis counted on the Marquis de Louvois
- Louvois reformed the French military who during the Fronde were barely able to defeat the makeshift forces of the nobility
- By the end of the reign, royal forces had been thoroughly re-organized and had grown to 400,000
- Merit promotion and up-to-date technology made the French army a superior fighting force



LOUIS MAINTAINS HUGE BUREAUCRACY



- Louis XIV furthered the practice of relying on professional administrators to supervise main departments of state
- He excluded the nobility of the sword from the inner circle of government and increased the role of intendants
- It was through intendants that the wishes of the central government were made known to the provinces



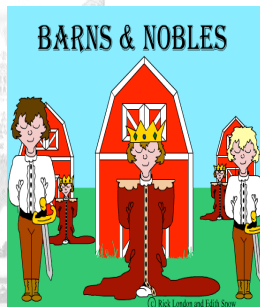
THE COURT OF VERSAILLES



- Majesty was central to Louis XIV rule and noble control
- His residence at Versailles was the most glittering court in all of Europe, renowned for its beauty and splendor
- When the court and king moved there permanently in 1682, Versailles became the envy of the continent

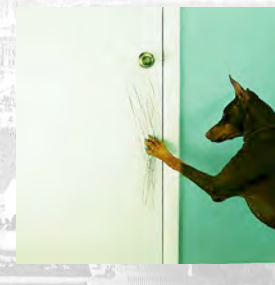
PROTOCOL AT VERSAILLES

- Louis established a system of court etiquette so complex that nobles had to constantly study it to avoid humiliation
- It was considered a great honor for a noble to be chosen to hand Louis his shirt while dressing
- Where people sat at dinner was a huge deal – seniority issues abound
- If the Kings dinner were to pass you in the hall – you had to bow and say, "The King's Dinner . . ."



LIFE AT LOUIS'S HOUSE: THE METHOD BEHIND THE MADNESS

- One never knocked on a door; one scratched a fingernail – why this madness?
- When the nobility studied decorum they could not plot rebellion
- Thus, Versailles served many roles; resident of king; reception hall; office building; home to many, many preoccupied nobles – all hoping to win the king's favor





FRENCH CULTURE DURING LOUIS' S REIGN







- Massive royal patronage of art, science, and thought brought French culture to new heights
- During Louis's reign, France replaced Spain as the greatest nation in Europe
- The French language replaced Latin as the language of Europe

FRENCH CLASSICISM

- Systematic purchases of treasures from ancient and modern cultures the world over enhanced the regime's prestige
- The need to reign supreme in cultural matters also spawned French Classicism, the crowning cultural achievement of France's golden age under Louis XIV
- Artists Jacques- Louis David and Nicholas Poussin were two leading artists of the era



Jacques- Louis David's *Oath of Horatii* is an example of the classical subject matter French Classicism embraced

Jacques-Louis David's *Death of Marat*



David's *Mars Disarmed by Venus and the Three Graces*



David's *Napoleon Crossing the Saint Bernard*



Nicholas Poussin – *Ashes of Phocian*



Poussin – *Shepherds of Arcadia*



Poussin's Rape of the Sabine Women



FRANCE REVOLVES AROUND THEIR "SUN"

- During Louis XIV's long reign (1643-1715), France achieved greatest economically, politically, and culturally
- They became a economic power rivaling the Netherlands
- They became a naval power rivaling England
- They were a military power without peer



HERE COMES
THE
SUN KING

LOUIS'S FAULTS AND FAILURES



- Louis's reign had a downside; economic collapse and religious persecution
- His aggressive foreign policy ultimately bankrupted the crown and costs thousands of French lives
- However, the greatest failure of his tenure was his persecution of the Huguenots
- For Louis, the Huguenots represented an affront to his authority

LOUIS REVOKES EDICT OF NANTES



- From the beginning, Louis persecuted Protestants, despite their protection from the Edict of Nantes (King Henry IV of France issued the Edict of Nantes on April 13, 1598 to grant French Protestants, also known as Huguenots, substantial rights in a Catholic nation)
- Finally, in 1685 Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes in his *Edict of Fontainebleau*
- All forms of Protestant worship was outlawed as thousands fled France

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS OF ABSOLUTISM

- Louis XIV, Peter the Great, and Frederick William the Great Elector were all towering figures whose style of rule revealed the royal state at its height
- The king, his advisors, and a burgeoning state bureaucracy ruled the day
- A delicate balance between the will of the king and the will of the state was crafted . . . destined to be thrown off kilter



EMPIRES OF GOODS

- By the end of the 16th century, a worldwide marketplace for the exchange of commodities had been created
- First the Dutch and then the English had established monopoly companies in the East
- Colonies across the Atlantic had been established with hopes of economic gain
- Trade enhanced the material life of all Europeans

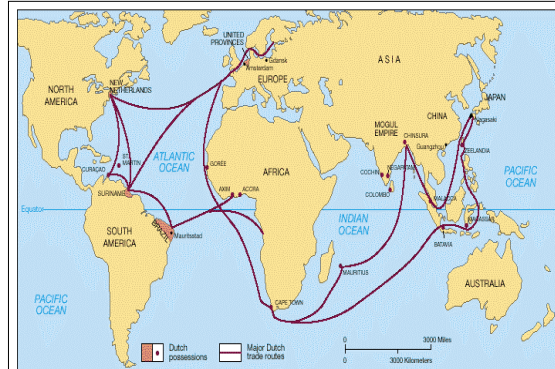


THE DUTCH: FIRST GREAT COMMERCIAL POWER



Today, the *entrepot* is standard procedure for large companies

- The Dutch led the way based on their innovative techniques and management, combined with a social, political, and cultural environment that supported mercantile activities
- Dutch society was open to new ideas and freer than most European nations
- The Dutch created the idea of the *Entrepot*; a storage site for goods before they are exchanged



Dutch Trade Routes, ca. 1650. The Dutch were the greatest commercial nation of the seventeenth century.

DUTCH TREAT

- The Dutch pioneered in finance by establishing the Bank of Amsterdam
- They led in shipbuilding by developing the *flyboat* – a long-flat-hulled vessel designed to carry bulky goods
- They traded around the world with the largest mercantile fleet
- It was not until the 17th century that England and France surpassed the Dutch (How? By passing laws to eliminate Dutch competition)



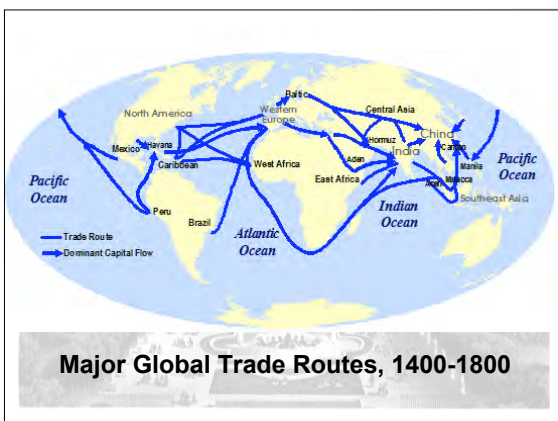
Flyboats were cheap to build and could be manned by small crews

16th CENTURY TRADE ROUTES EVOLVE, POWER SHIFTS NORTH

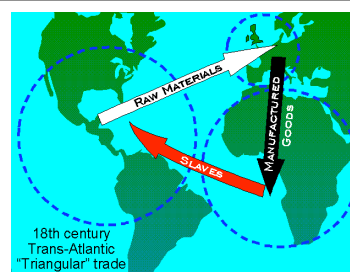


Grain Supply and Trade in Sixteenth-Century Europe. There were two distinct trading routes in northern Europe centering on the Baltic Sea and in southern Europe centering on the Mediterranean Sea.

- The Spanish moved back and forth between the New and Old World across the Atlantic
- The Dutch and Portuguese sailed around Africa to the Indian Ocean
- The Baltic trade connected the eastern raw materials with the western manufactured goods of Europe
- The Mediterranean Sea still survived as an intercontinental hub, but commercial power was shifting to northern Europe just as dramatically as political and military power



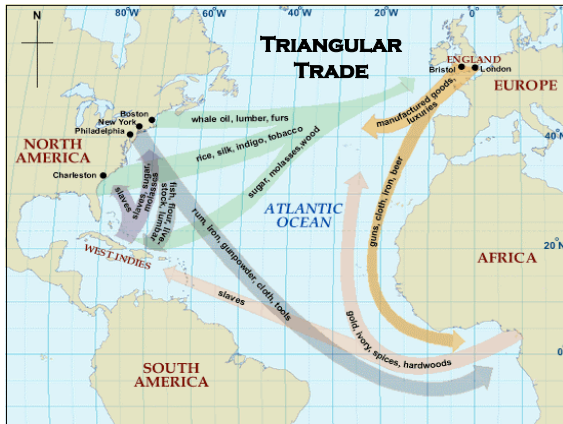
Major Global Trade Routes, 1400-1800



TRIANGULAR TRADE DEVELOPS



- The Triangular trade created a larger pool of desirable goods than the bilateral trade it replaced
- British manufactured goods could be traded to Africa for slaves, slaves could be traded in the West Indies for sugar, and sugar could be consumed on Britain
- Supply and demand were a better match



NEW FORMS OF BANKING

- The Bank of Amsterdam was established in 1609 to create a uniform rate of exchange for the various currencies
- From there, a system of transferring bills and accounts was developed (called *giro banking*)
- Next, *bills of exchange* (a crude form of checking) were created to settle international transactions



Bill of Exchange



EASTERN TRADE HEATS UP

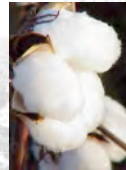
- The chief commodity imported to the East was bullion; tons of South American silver
- In return came spices, silk, coffee, jewels, porcelain and dyes
- By 1650, the Dutch dominated the spice trade
- The Dutch enjoyed a virtual monopoly in cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, mace and pepper



By mid-17th century, Europeans were consuming 7 million pounds of pepper

COTTON MARKET THRIVES

The emergence of cotton would fundamentally alter the economy



- The Dutch were the first to realize the enormous potential of the cotton market
- Until about 1650, cotton and cotton blended with silk were used in Europe only for wall hangings and table coverings
- Shortly thereafter, cotton replaced linen as the material of choice for undergarments
- The fashion caught on and the Dutch soon began importing *calicoes* (Indian cotton) to the continent

ENGLAND SOON DOMINATES COTTON TRADE

- By 1750, the English dominated the cotton trade
- They shipped more than a million cloths a year into London
- The calicoes craze was so great that both France and England attempted to ban their import to protect domestic cotton industries



EYE OPENING NEW BEVERAGE: COFFEE



By 1700, strong middle eastern coffee was very popular in Europe

- Coffee became a fashionable drink in Europe by about 1700
- Coffeehouses sprang up in major urban areas of northern Europe
- The Dutch and the English established themselves in the coffee trade which was centered in the Middle Eastern seaport of Mocha

TEA STILL KING

- Despite the increasing popularity of coffee, tea was still the basic beverage
- It was probably most prevalent in England where a mix of Chinese tea and West Indian sugar was all the Tea soon became the dominate cargo of English ships
- Paid for in bullion, it wasn't until the Chinese started consuming opium that a true triangular trade developed



COLONIAL TRADE: "SWEET"



Sugar went from luxury item to staple item



- The success of tea was linked to the growth of the sugar trade in Europe's Atlantic colonies
- Widespread cultivation of sugar began in the Portuguese colony of Brazil
- The English had an insatiable appetite for sugar's sweetness – hot, sweet tea provided energy for millions of Englishmen
- By 1730, over 100 million pounds of sugar were consumed by the British

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE



- The Triangular Trade of manufactures – mostly re-exporting calicoes and rum– to Africa for slaves, who were exchanged in the West Indies for sugar, became the dominant form of English overseas trade
- Colonial production depended on the enforced labor of hundreds of thousands of Africa slaves

AFRICANS IN THE NEW WORLD

- More than 6 million black slaves were imported into the Americas during the 1700s
- Every colonial power participated in the lucrative slave trade
- The English eventually came to control the trade as "the sweet tooth of Europe was fed by the sweat of black Africans"



DUTCH MASTERS OF TRADE

- The Dutch economy grew significantly in 17th century
- Their advantages included Protestant immigrants that brought with them capital and manufacturing skills
- The Dutch had excellent craftsmen and successful farmers
- Their greatest attribute was trade



HOLLAND #1



- Although the Dutch Republic comprised seven separate political entities, with a population of 2 million, the province of Holland was preeminent among them
- The port city of Amsterdam, Holland, was one of the greatest cities in Europe
- The city rose dramatically in population and prominence in the 17th century

